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THE CRISIS

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The BLACK KING *of* BOHEMIA

By Pierre Loving

•

7 More Negro Editors on COMMUNISM

•

NEWS OF THE COLORED RACES OF THE WORLD

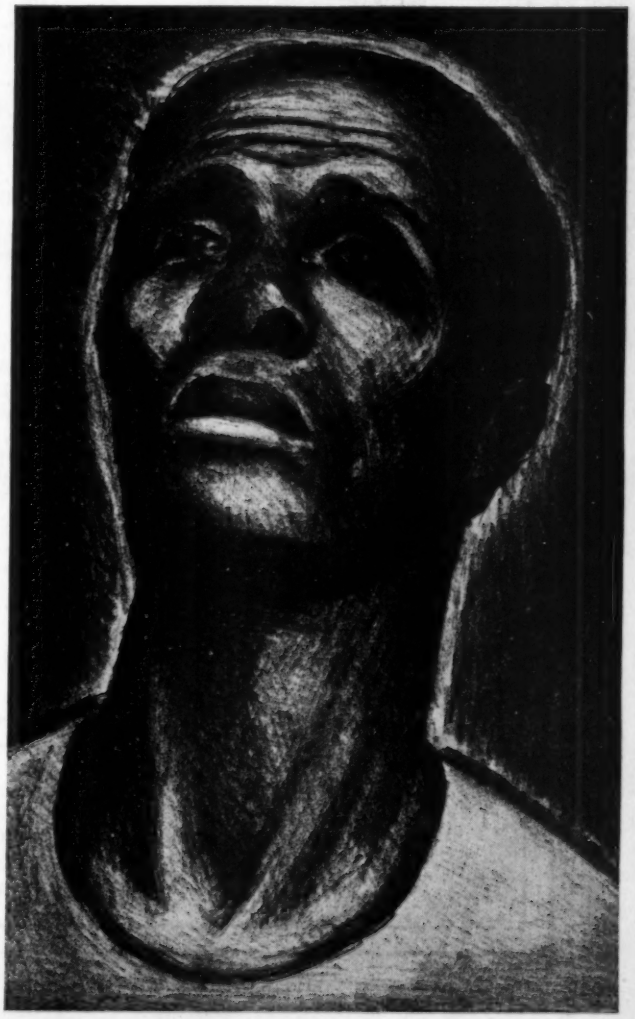
•

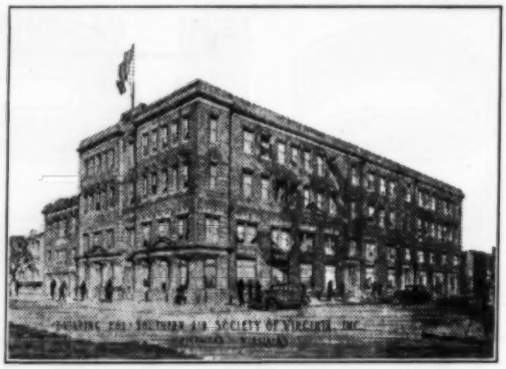
LANGSTON HUGHES ON HAITI

•

AS THE CROW FLIES

•





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INCOME		
New Premiums (Application Fees)	$4,042 43	
Renewal Premiums	639,871 61	
Total Premium Income		$643,914 04
Total Interest and Rents		46,824 01
Other Incomes		34,425 44
Total Income		$725,163 49
DISBURSEMENTS		
Net Amount Paid for Losses	$337,920 27	
All other Disbursements	378,896 94	
Total Disbursements		$716,817 21
ASSETS		
Real Estate	$514,992 12	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	141,488 80	
Collateral Loans	9,103 48	
Bonds and Stocks	76,206 12	
Cash in Company's Off. and Dist. Off. Banks	4,873 99	
Deposits in Banks	213,334 13	
Total Interest and Rents due and accrued	10,626 79	
Net Amt. uncollected and deferred premiums	2,878 74	
All other Assets	4,943 28	
GROSS ASSETS	$978,447 45	
Deduct Assets not Admitted	20,948 72	
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS		$957,498 73
LIABILITIES		
Net Reserve, required by law (on policies in force)	$482,181 00	
Special Reserve for pending and contingent claims	3,406 38	
Other Liabilities	66,620 07	
	$552,207 45	
Capital Stock	150,000 00	
Surplus	255,291 28	
TOTAL		$957,498 73
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	$405,291 28	
CLAIMS PAID TO DECEMBER 31, 1931	6,317,675 03	

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A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor — Irene C. Malvan, Business Manager

The Crisis was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
The Press Conference: The Editor and Business Manager, together with Herbert J. Seligmann and Roy Wilkins

Volume 39 No. 5 — Whole No. 259

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A new editing of an old department by THE CRISIS Press Conference. This is a beginning. Watch it grow.

FORECAST

•

Next month, we have an important communication from a reigning Negro monarch, His Highness, Daudi Chua, King of Uganda, together with his portrait and pictures of his ministers.

•

The N. A. A. C. P. at Washington. What it will do? What it will say? Who will see it? Together with the pictured land-marks of black Washington.

•

Also, Velaurez Spratlin on "Juan Latino" and editorial comment on the opinions of Negro editors on "Communism."

The Crisis is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while The Crisis uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.

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As the Eagle Soars

From the universal point of view, I regard the present Indian crisis as going much beyond the question of a political conflict between the British Empire and India. In the eyes of millions who regard as intolerable the continuance of society as it is now organized and who have resolved to change it, Mr. Gandhi's Satyagraha experiment is the sole chance now existing in the world of effecting this transformation of humanity without resort to violence. If this attempt fails there will remain no other issue in human history but violence. This is why all those who have at heart the social harmony and spirit of peace should help India with all their strength.

ROMAIN ROLLAND.

As the Crow Flies

Does anybody happen to know who's governing England just now?

•

It has been a full year now since the *New York Times* has set a definite date for the fall of the Soviet Government.

•

You can't tax wealth, for none other than Silas Strawn tells us there is no wealth. Wherefore, tax Poverty; there's plenty of that, God wot.

•

If talk can disarm the world—and we believe in words—then the Disarmament Conference at Geneva will accomplish results or go deaf, dumb and blind trying.

•

Has anything been heard lately about that Corner around which Prosperity is hiding? Page Mr. Klein.

•

Real Irishmen do not love England. That Man of God, Oliver Cromwell, treated them rather cavalierly (despite his being a Round-head) some time since and succeeding generations improved on his methods in subtlety if not in open murder. At present, Mr. Valera is objecting to the annual exchange of love taps with King George and to paying for land which the British once stole. My, my! what manners!

•

Two thousand two hundred and ninety banks failed last year with deposits of $1,759,480,000 belonging to laborers, shopkeepers, widows, orphans and other poor devils. We wonder if Congress before it adjourns could pass some little resolution of condolence for these victims. It would have such a fine psychological effect (with apologies to the Great Engineer).

•

O, by the bye, that financial reconstruction is getting on famously. A breadline of 858 banks, 18 insurance companies, 8 mortgage loan companies, 16 railway and a few other miscellaneous beggars have been relieved of their immediate necessities to the tune of two hundred millions and some odd cents. They are now hoping to totter on until the administration can slip them a few more doles from the taxpayers' money. Meantime, the Unemployed are—unemployed; which we admit is not exactly playing the game.

•

The Pope took an hour of the world's time last Sunday to eulogize a saint-elect and inaugurate an examination of her miracles. Which leads us to say, reverently, that if his Holiness has any miracles around loose at present, we could tender him a suggestion or two.

•

There is evidently good ground for our national antipathy to the League of Nations. Here they come butting into the Hoover program and trying to tell the world that the only cure for depression is stopping the collection of reparations, universal scaling of tariff walls and less money for soldiers, sailors, battleships and brass bands. Fancy that! when we know from All Highest Authority that the real trouble is the hoarding of money in woolen stockings by fidgety old women.

•

Well, thank God, our extravagance in chewing gum, candy, diamonds, Russian sables, lipsticks, Rolls-Royce cars, Amos and Andy, telephone messages and letters to mother is going to be sharply brought to book by our astute members of Congress. We're spending too much, that's the trouble, and by gum, it's got to stop. (We admit that this paragraph doesn't jibe with the last, but honest, it ain't our fault!)

•

Up pops the Bonus again and we don't care if it does. Fifteen years ago we took two million young, healthy, eager Americans, kicked them overseas and used them for murdering other youngsters in the mud of the French frontier at a cost to us of about 35 thousand millions. They went to save the world for democracy. They came back leaving 50,000 corpses, and bringing 200,000 wounded and insane and 750 disillusioned, bitter men who found less democracy than they left. They gave what they loved best—life, health, youth and dreams. They demand what we like best: Cash. Let 'em have; we'll have the best of the sorry bargain at that.

The Black King of Bohemia

By Pierre Loving

Author of "Gardener of Evil"; editor and translator of "Black Gods" by Dr. Price-Mars—to be published in October of this year.

This is an extraordinary story of a colored West Indian who in the forties was one of the most interesting figures of Bohemian Paris and the friend and familiar of Baudelaire, Gautier and nearly all the literary lights of that brilliant era in the world's center.

BETWEEN 1841 and 1844 Alexandre Privat d'Anglemont, tall, supple, clad in English-cut clothes, used to be mistaken for the novelist Alexandre Dumas as night after night he prowled through the teeming Paris underworld. He was a familiar figure at the popular cafés, at the Rotonde, at Mère Saguet's on the Boulevard du Montparnasse, at the Momus, later made famous by his friend and fellow-prowler Henri Mürger, at the Tabourey and the Procope where he would dine with his no less picturesque friends, Baudelaire, Champfleury, Schaunard (the Schanne of La Vie de Bohème), Banville and sometimes Theophile Gautier, then one of the editors of the review *l'Artiste*. Not very much was known about the antecedents of the tall, handsome mulatto with his shock of kinky hair that had reddish glints in it, a face stone-colored and haunted, thick lips and rufous Bohemian beard. Privat, it seemed, had no patience with the meagre tonsorial fringe approved by Queen Victoria for Her Majesty's navy. Privat d'Anglemont's beard was famous and it was a challenge to society.

Undoubtedly Privat tried to squeeze himself into the framework of romance, not German romanticism which was then the vogue, but African, which in the 30's and 40's of the last century bade fair to rival it. And so he surrounded his origin and early life with heroic mists and he crowned himself—or his friends and satellites may so have crowned him—with jewelled legendry. It was the familiar case, familiar at the time, of the hero—the Bohemian hero—seeking to beget himself. All that the Paris Bohemia knew about him was that he was negroid, that he was born in the West Indies, that he was generous and that he had an income from some occult source. These things eminently fitted him to rule.

But Privat was a mild and quite amiable despot, as any thin-petticoated *fille* of the Notre Dame de Lorette quarter (hence the sobriquet *lorette* which clung for many years) might have borne witness. Whenever his bottoms came into port laden with American gold, he distributed his largesse widely and aided the sick and penniless; for Privat was an American, even as regards his income which accrued from West Indian cotton fields, and he was American also in the extent of his generosity.

He liked to spread the rumor that he was "an artist in idleness," which meant of course, in the Paris of his day, that he was a hack journalist. He was always writing, that is—whether out of sheer vanity or occasional need, it is hard to say—special encyclopedic articles for the newspapers, and stories and fillers for the magazines. Unlike his friend E. D. Forgues, the first translator of Poe in France, he did not plagiarize his material from British and American authors; he was strictly original, but his originality was commonplace and pancake-thin. This figure of speech is not as far-fetched as it sounds, for Privat was an inveterate gourmet of crèpes, a pancake that was peculiarly relished in the reign of Louis Philippe by Bohemians and quasi-Bohemians, along with the delicious biscuits baked by Père Coupe-Toujours who kept a shop on the Boulevards des Italiens, and was celebrated by no less a person than the great Honoré de Balzac himself.

Privat's talent for friendship far exceeded his other gifts. To a number of his contemporaries he stood in the position of wise literary counsellor; but he was a better bill-collector than an over-the-shoulder critic; and he did not scruple to borrow money or clothes for those of his daily companions who were in want. Otherwise his pursuits were of that quality which respectable persons call "shady."

Yet he was the sort of admirable man who struck a balance within himself; or it may have been that, unlike Casanova who was more adventurous and versatile, he was a full man. By a full man we do not intend one who is remarkably versatile, but rather one in whom the antitheses which make up the concept Man have a tendency to annul one another. In Privat, for example, the positive virtues of goodness and generosity were counterpoised by certain studied foibles and others which were not studied at all; but these his understanding friends easily forgave him. He was, for one thing, an indefatigable liar, not for gain or advantage, but on the basis of principle, the principle in question being in some way connected with his Dandyism. The Dandy, in his view, was a liar, it is true, but he was also a stoic. At one time his closest friend was Charles Baudelaire or Charles Baudelaire-Dufays, as the poet signed himself at the time. And both young men, typical round-the-towners, might be seen of an afternoon or evening, wearing flaring English coats, tight-fitting trousers neatly strapped, polished boots and high broad-brimmed hats, on the boulevards and in the popular literary cafés.

I shall not attempt to explain the attraction of Privat's personality for Baudelaire, for Mürger and Champfleury and Banville. A simple suggestion will suffice to give a clue. Romanticism was expending its forces, growing overripe—which may be taken to mean, as Jules Champfleury later showed in his little book on the subject, that realism—the realism of Flaubert, Balzac, Stendhal and George Sand—was just then coming in. The search for the exotic persisted, but it sank underground, so to speak, and the exoticism of the outcome became only a relative thing; for, obviously, to a bored middle-class society accustomed to an era of undisturbed prosperity the portrayal of the life of the lower classes is *exotic;* whereas to those who endure that life it is *realistic*. The names do not much matter; but it may be worth while to point out that beside the novels of Balzac, Flaubert and Stendhal, the fashion of the *roman policier*, the novel of crime, reached its apogee in the reign of Louis Philippe.

The young writers mentioned above, knitted together by their common literary interests, had also just discovered the popular arts. This interest was a perfectly fresh and spontaneous thing and only later grew to be a literary affectation. Jules Champfleury was probably the first ardent frequenter of the *Theatre des Funambules*, and repeatedly in print he defended what he called "the art of clowning" and he was soon followed by other writers and critics. And so this group, of which Privat d'Anglemont was a member,

became a little nucleus of championship and defense for Jean Gaspard Deburau, the Moravian mummer, as he was called, the originator of the sentimental Pierrot which survives to this day.

To Privat we are indebted for a number of such discoveries, especially in the field of the café-chantant. He dragged his friends to every café concert in town keenly on the look-out for original talent, and it was at the Theatre du Panthéon on the mountain of Sainte Geneviève that Baudelaire first set eyes on Jeanne Duval, the "black Venus" who was for so long to dominate his life. It is more than likely that Privat, who knew his Paris like a nursery rhyme, had first introduced Baudelaire to this little remodeled Grayfriar church, now a theatre, tucked away in the cloister of Saint Benoist. In Baudelaire's exiguously brief novel *La Fanfarlo,* written between 1845 and 1846, the young poet hero, Samuel Cramer, is described as follows:

"Samuel Cramer, who used to sign his wild romantic things with the name of Manuela de Monteverde—this was in the good old days of Romanticism—is the contradictory offspring of a pale German and a dark Chilean woman . . . Samuel has a pure noble forehead, brilliant eyes like drops of black coffee, the nose of a scoffer and a jester, impudent sensual lips, a square despotic chin and hair worn pretentiously Raphaelesque. A born idler endowed with sad ambitions, a notoriously unhappy fellow, for he could lay claim to hardly more than the halves of ideas . . . Among all the near-great men I have known in this terrible Paris life, Samuel was, more than any other, a man of fine efforts gone to seed, a fantastic and morbid creature, whose poetry shone far more in his person than in his works."

Now this careful description strikes us as a fictional blending of the easily recognizable portraits of Charles Baudelaire himself, ironist, Pascalian doubter, poet of correspondences, and Privat d'Anglemont, the mulatto king of the Paris Bohemia. Samuel is, we note "the offspring of a pale German and a Chilean woman"; and this, it may be hazarded, was probably the mixture of blood that tended to make Privat so fascinating to his contemporaries. The morbidity is beyond a doubt Baudelaire's own; but the "impudent sensual lips" and "brilliant eyes like drops of black coffee" detach themselves boldly as traits belonging to the West Indian, who was the poet's friend and mentor in the Dandyism of the forties.

Whatever his magnetic hold on his other contemporaries, on young Baudelaire at least Privat's influence was both intensely personal, as the fragment we have quoted would tend to prove, as well as romantic. Romanticism, the fragment tells us, had passed away; but a new Romanticism appears to have risen in the "contradictory offspring of a pale German and a dark Chilean woman." The "morbid and fantastic" poet, twenty years old, had just fled from his mother's home, or rather that of his martinet stepfather, General Jacques Aupick, in order that he might live in his own way, or perhaps in Privat's way, Privat being the paragon of dandies. Privat was fully six years older than his youthful disciple. As a lad of fifteen he had attended the stormy first night of *Hernanil,* at the Theatre Francais, when Classicism suffered ignominious defeat before young Victor Hugo and his cohorts, the rowdy romanticists of the studios and garrets, captained by Petrus Borel, Celestin Nanteuil and Theophile Gautier, all wearing braggart or piratical costumes, not to mention savage beards, at a time when to be clean-shaven was to be regular and moral in one's private life.

Thus Privat d'Anglemont, the West Indian swaggerer of the forties, had known in youth the overshadowing personalities of the upper and nether literary worlds who had reigned between 1830 and 1840. The wildest and most startling and most colorful of these was of course Petrus Borel, the were-wolfish misanthrope, the wild and passionate pilgrim of heterodox letters who exerted such a profound influence on all his contemporaries and whose verses served Baudelaire as a model for the poems of his nonage. Later we find Privat, in company with his impressionable disciple, paying afternoon visits to the studios of Daumier, Delacroix and Courbet.

The first meeting of Baudelaire and Privat, which so far as can be gathered did not "take," probably occurred before the young poet's enforced voyage to St. Mauritius. A year later, when Baudelaire returned to Paris without having reached Calcutta, which was to have been his destination, this strange friendship between the West Indian and the "morbid" poet began to ripen. It is not hard to account for Privat's charm and magnetic aura. He was self-confident, devil-may-care, voluble and witty; moreover, he possessed good style which in those days was equivalent to English style. About him there was, as the saying went, a touch of Byron, of Lovelace and of Beau Brummel, the latter having just vanished from London. It was whispered that he was living incognito in Paris and that Privat knew of his whereabouts and was clandestinely aiding him with small sums of money.

The figure of Privat therefore levied the romantic or post-romantic admiration of susceptible youth; and small wonder that Baudelaire was carried away. Growth, especially in a character as intricate as was Baudelaire's, is a matter of trial and error. The poet was aloof in manner and possessed the gift of withering irony; but he was also young and he needed a concrete model on which to hang his insubstantial vaporings. Privat offered him just such a model. And yet, although he was susceptible to Privat, he was far from mawkish or pliant. By a curious paradox inherent in his own nature, his romantic admirations were apt to be classic. The writers he chose to imitate, apart from Petrus Borel, the were-wolf, nearly all belonged to the eighteenth century: Crebillon fils, La Rochefoucauld and Madame de La Fayette, who are known in France as the moral and psychological classics. In addition to these it is necessary to add, among the classics he then read, the name of Pascal, who gave a peculiar neo-Christian turn to his religious faith. He abominated Voltaire, the rationalist sceptic, whom he referred to again and again as an "anti-poet."

Yet he worshipped at a private altar, set apart from the sanctuary in which he dedicated himself to the others, the flamboyant image of Petrus Borel, author of the *Contes Immoraux;* and for him at this period, since Petrus had faded into impenetrable obscurity, Privat was clothed with the priestly magic that animated the cult of Borel.

Petrus Borel, as Gautier admitted with a sad shake of the head many years later, was once an ensorcelled name to conjure with. And in the early forties the glory of that name had not yet quite departed. For Privat d'Anglemont, Dandyism of English vintage was a sort of classic ritual which he faithfully practised in his private life, and Baudelaire was as yet a novice at that ritual. It was also a code. Youth is not prone to make distinctions, which belongs in general to riper sensibilities. Privat and Petrus were different; but the young poet had no instrument with which to gauge their essential difference. Reservations and qualms came somewhat later.

On one point the West Indian and his young disciple were agreed: Dandyism was a kind of moral *ascesis.* And in his own heyday, from 1828 to about 1838, did not Petrus Borel pursue just such an austere ritual, coupled with his hate and loathing for society? He was known, as I have said, as the great were-wolf, for so he had styled himself; he was a "red" republican who even scorned republicanism, though not its challenging temper, adhering, if at all, to the cause because it seemed to

promise the widest freedom for the individual in modern life. In 1848 we observe Baudelaire with the same mental sleight-of-hand ranging himself on the side of revolutionists, although in his notebooks he had repeatedly voiced his bitter and irreconcilable distaste for the antics of popular government.

For Privat and his poet friend, therefore, at this juncture of both their lives, republicanism was but a shibboleth of revolt against the stodgy middle-class; and it was wrenched for this purpose into some show of consistency, —an unhappy one at best,—with the code of the Dandy. Moreover, to be a republican and a gentleman at the same time, well-travelled, sartorially impeccable, savoring life and literature at one's ease—there was, in truth, a touch of piquancy in this. Privat combined in a measure these paradoxical elements and so held a special appeal for Baudelaire at the age of twenty.

There is always something illogical in the friendship between a man of genius and a man of halfpenny talent such as Privat was. The illogical can be divined, but it cannot always be explained away. It is probably safe to say that an intense imagination is fired by its opposite; but a tangent is a less easy problem for the psychologist. When Baudelaire returned from the East, never having reached Calcutta as his stern stepfather General Aupick had intended, in 1841, he told apocryphal stories of impossible adventures under tropical skies, highly colored and full of glamor. He revelled in the savagery he imagined himself to have found on this voyage: strange primitive rites and an alien love with a giant negress—a piece of coldblooded fiction that was, however, credulously accepted by his friends. It is not unlikely that the figure of Privat, "offspring of a pale German and a dark Chilean woman" whipped up the dream picture and kept it going, for "pale German" and "dark Chilean" might be said to supply enough food for the hungriest romantic imagination.

On the other hand, Privat must have encountered in young Baudelaire-Dufays (no doubt he highly approved of the Spanish custom of keeping the maternal name) an apt pupil. Perhaps the poet's fantastic tales of riotous escapades in the Orient, on the shores of the Indian Ocean, forced a wise smile to his thick lips; but then he was no barren liar himself, and he was by no means averse to glamor in his friends. He was, besides, an immense admirer of the younger man's writings which were being passed around from hand to hand among the café habitués on the South Bank of the Seine. On occasional outings, arranged by Privat and a singer of popular songs, Pierre Dupont, in the neighborhood of Montrouge and Fontenay, Baudelaire would be called upon to read his latest poems (to a thin scrawny red-haired Jewess, to a Mauritian, to an Albatross and one dealing with Don Juan in Hell), and it was Privat's grateful role to rise to his feet and start the applause at the fitting moment. We have every reason to believe that Privat not only applauded loudly, as was expected of him, but he also snatched the manuscript out of the poet's hands and, in his fine baritone voice, declaimed it again, stressing the shocking lines, the daring conceits. At other times he would carry his friend's poems about with him and show them to his nether-world companions, embellishing the strange qualities of the author.

So it was that Privat turned himself into the best of advance-couriers or, as we say nowadays, publicity men. He frankly cried up the works of his literary acquaintances; he wrote elaborate notices of their prose and poetry before they had so much as published a single volume. As for his own efforts, he took them, apparently, with a lightness of heart that was in keeping with his Dandyism. He despised the idea of posterity. What he wanted was the tribute of his own day and age, to be of his own times timely; and it will be admitted, I think, that he succeeded to a remarkable degree. He once said:

"Your contemporaries are only two steps from you; posterity, on the other hand, is several thousand leagues ahead of you, and it is much too far for those who quail before long voyages."

On the round tops of café tables, at the Rotonde, the Momus, the Procope, at Mother Saguet's, sometimes in the vicinity of the Place St. George in Montmartre where his friend Daumier lived, he would dash off articles for all sorts of magazines and newspapers, above all for the so-called "little magazines" of short life like Champfleury's *Gazette*, which survived two thin issues. He assisted with his advice and incessant activity the young men grouped around the *Corsaire Satan*, to which Baudelaire contributed his first poems; Champfleury, Gerard de Nerval, Mürger and the picturesque Felix Nadar, dramatic critic, photographer and balloonist, who later actually succeeded in mounting as high as Notre Dame in his balloon.

This interesting biography will be concluded in the June number of THE CRISIS.

The Point, Departing

By PAUL A. WREN

THE bird of beauty dares the summer days
With sensual feathers, arabesques of zest,
Tracing upon the wind wild arcs that raise
A sympathetic music in the breast.
Safe in the doorway, contemplation follows
The angled incense, the emaciate curves
Of arrowy larks, the glinting flight of swallows
With quickened pulse and reproductive nerves.

Save that the huntsman Time is on the wing,
Hawked out in plumage, sullen-swift to strike.
Levelled against the arcs that make air sing,
He blunts the tangent and the curve alike—
Sure of that moment when, with crumpling sound,
Shadow and bird converge against the ground.

II

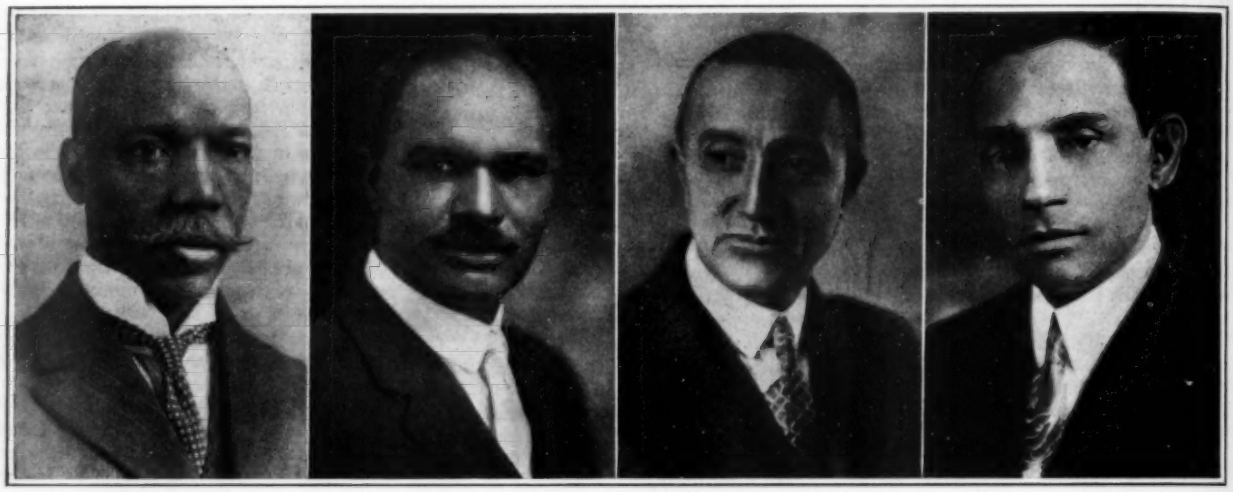
Seen from our ship the shore turns circle-wise,
Agile with movement, rich with running rhythms,
Hounding us on beneath these cloudless skies,
By every strategem, to sea-abysms.
Not long, not long, the soul agape with journey
Sharpens against the wailing wall of wind!
The errant knight defaults the endless tourney;
Matter leaves off and motion steals the mind.

Better perhaps it is that the foolish tale
Delude the breast to an hour's mask of flight,
Better that the blossom wither, the jest stale,
The bitter fruit he savored for its blight,
Than that the ash of knowledge urge the eye
Down from such hopeless tides as star the sky.

Negro Editors on Communism

A Symposium of the American Negro Press

The CRISIS *has written to sixteen of the leading Negro editors in America asking their opinion of Communism. Seven of them answered last month. Seven answer this month. Two are silent*



W. P. DABNEY
Cincinnati Union

C. A. FRANKLIN
Kansas City Call

ROSCOE DUNGEE
Black Dispatch

R. L. VANN
Pittsburgh Courier

ROBERT L. VANN, PITTSBURGH COURIER, PENNA.

COMMUNISM is defined as any theory or system of social organization embracing common ownership of the agents of production as well as equality in the distribution of the products of industry; a sort of socialism unformulated.

We have our serious doubts that the average American Negro understands communism. Communistic leaders are confused also. They think the radicalism of the present-day Negro fits him precisely for Communism. This is error. The radical Negro is nevertheless intelligent; he knows what he wants. He also knows he does not want Communism. It is significant to note that few intelligent Negroes are to be found in the Communistic movement. Almost all Negroes following Communism are being used chiefly to lend a semblance of democracy to the cause. The few intellectuals espousing the cause are no closer to the movement than the average ballyhoo man is to the circus he advertises. Communism will never make the Negro white, blue or green. In fact, as long as the Negro retains his present identity his absorption is next to impossible. If the cause of Communism ever rises in power to the point of assuming governmental control, the Negro will be treated by his Communistic leaders then just as the Negro is treated by the Republicans and Democrats now. The Negro's hope of escape lies in a concentrated production to balance the ledger of his present consumption. To teach him to do this simple thing, the Negro perhaps needs a club more than he needs Communism.

We have no criticism of Negroes who desire to become Communists provided always they are thoroughly prepared to accept the ultimate consequences, whatever they may be.

J. E. MITCHEL, ST. LOUIS ARGUS, MISSOURI

AS we view the situation, we take the position that this so-called Communism is a spirit of unrest among the oppressed people of the world. It has among its adherents many persons of wealth and affluence. There are many, many more white people who are affiliated with this organiaztion than there are colored. In fact, as far as we are able to know, colored people were not thought of in the beginning of such a movement; but the leaders have been wise enough to see a fruitful field among the Negroes for the growth of their propaganda, and they are cultivating it.

The colored man is suffering from the many inequalities that are imposed upon him in this country. The yoke under which he labors is galling at times. He has patiently hoped and waited for something to come along which offered a relief, and, quite naturally, he is willing to join with those who hold out a promise of relief. The Communists say that they are for the equal protection of the law for all citizens alike, and many of their followers have gone to jail and suffered to demonstrate their belief.

This sort of thing has had a very marked influence upon the Negro and, as time goes on and the Communists continue their devotion to the cause they represent, there will be no use to talk to the Negro about the danger of Communism.

C. A. FRANKLIN, KANSAS CITY CALL, MISSOURI

COMMUNISM is bound to make a strong appeal to the Negro in the United States, because he has had his appetite whetted for change. The double burden of class and color which he has borne makes him have little to lose whatever happens. Looking backward, he has a bitter memory of small reward for his patience and long suffering. His present efforts in politics and business make him realize that power is sweet. He is ripe for change.

Communism, so far as the Negro is concerned, comes at the strategic mo-

ment. Being himself more imbued with the idea of helping himself than of hurting others—even those who have been responsible for the limitations he has borne—he sees no harm in working for a change. Mark how our support has turned from our own men who bid us be patient, to those who tell us we have the power to work out our own salvation. It is only a step farther to believe we can carry out a racial program the easier and quicker under an entire new system.

The present day Americanism, "A place for the Negro and the Negro in his place," cannot withstand the determined advance we are making, now that education has given us knowledge of what the world offers other men. I look for a more tolerant age to let the door of opportunity respond to our thrust. If not, then some change, possibly Communism.

FRED R. MOORE, NEW YORK AGE, NEW YORK

THROUGH Communistic philosophy it may be possible for the Negro to see Utopian dreams come true in Russia or in some other foreign land, but not in the United States.

Eliminating for the moment the question of race and its attendant vexatious problems, the probability or possibility of many million Americans joining the ranks of Communism is extremely remote. If Russian autocracy was first overthrown by Socialist Revolutionists led by Kerensky, and then the Bolshevists came into power on the heels of another bloody uprising, there is little or no prospect of the United States becoming dominated by communists through revolution or otherwise. The system of government on which our great American nation was founded and has prospered is the very antithesis of Communism.

At heart the American Negro is of the bourgeoisie, and Soviet Russia's system of mass action and the suppression of individual initiative and accomplishment would have no appeal. Those of the race affiliated with the Communist Party in the United States have been appealed to through their emotions and moved to righteous indignation in protest of lynching, disfranchisement, segregation, color prejudice in the courts and other forms of injustice.

A study of Russia's five-year plan deals fundamentally with economics and not human or political rights. As a matter of fact, the program contemplates the abridgement of what the Negro considers his privileges and prerogatives.

Everything must have its good points. When Communists attack labor unions for keeping the Negro from earning his bread and butter I find no reason to disagree. When in speech and on large banners Communists advocate fair play for the Negro and launch a movement to secure the freedom of eight lads illegally convicted of rape, I do not accuse them of being wholly prompted by selfish motives. I find all political parties more or less selfish as are most organizations.

The status of the Negro in the United States—numerically, economically and politically—is well known. If voting en masse for more than fifty years he failed to win social and political considerations to which he is justly entitled, what should be expected of the handful of colored Communists, aided by their white comrades, whose policy seems to be one of agitation and iconoclasm?

Whatever the American Negro has gained has been through loyalty to his government, respect for law and order and by appealing to the better nature and hearts of the dominant race. Capital, the Communists' bugaboo, has been far more friendly and sympathetic to the Negro than either organized or unorganized labor.

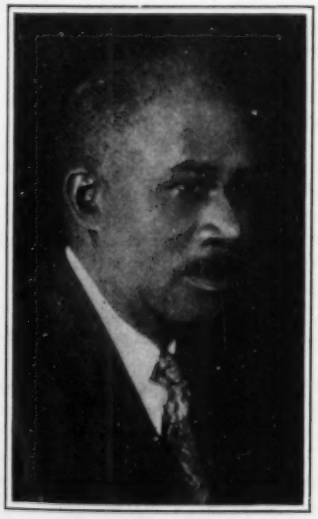
It is the bounden duty of the Negro to intelligently and consistently fight for his rights at all times. But he should keep in mind that his problems are going to be solved in the United States—not in Russia; and not by Russia.

W. P. DABNEY, THE UNION, OHIO

IT is as hard for people who are prosperous to visualize the great growth of Communism among American Citizens, as it is for them to realize the suffering that drives folk into its folds.

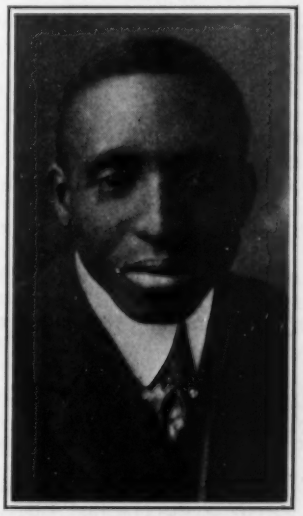
The Negro has, for many reasons, been considered immune to participation in such movement. His good humor and adaptability to vicissitudes of fortune are proverbial. His vast faith in the beatitudes of Eternity that gave birth to this song, "You may have all the world but give me Jesus." Last but not least, the class or caste of white Communists. From the earliest days of slavery, the Negro was taught by his owners to hate the "Po white man," for they knew the value of keeping the enemy divided.

That hatred, almost venomous in its intensity, was so sincerely reciprocated, that though sixty-six years have fled since Lee bowed his head in defeat, caste in the South has lost neither spite nor opportunity for its indulgence. But, "the age of miracles" has not passed! "The unexpected has happened!" Thousands of Colored Citizens have joined the Communists, and far more thousands leniently look in



J. E. MITCHELL
St. Louis Argus

F. R. MOORE
New York Age



I. WILLIS COLE
Louisville Leader

that direction. Poor Negroes now gather in parks and halls. They have lost their humor and their God. "If One exists," they say, "He is the friend of the rich, a patron of preachers, those fatted parasites who should be exterminated."

They argue that they have all to gain, nothing to lose. That better to die fighting like men than starve or fall victims to lynchers, as have thousands of their innocent brethren. *"Equal rights,"* the goal for which they strive. *They are sick,* of the U. S. Constitution with its impotent laws, political parties reeking with hypocrisy, philanthropists whose gold-fed institutions emasculate our intelligentsia and blind the pathetically small number of white friends to "Color" Segregation, that most cruel of all castes.

The Communists came, not bringing charity but brotherhood, not bringing words but deeds! What matters motive? When a man is drowning does he demand reasons for the helping hand? "'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good." The world is beginning to see the tragedy that rocks and shocks "The Souls of Black Folk." Driven to desperation, they are thinking! Why should they be barred, segregated, deprived of opportunity because of circumstances beyond their control? Is it any wonder that thousands are yielding to Communism's appeal?

There will be no Black Communists in America when fair play rules, merit is recognized, race prejudice ostracised. Will Pharoah Heed?

ROSCOE DUNJEE, BLACK DISPATCH, OKLAHOMA

BY far, the most perplexing problem I have faced during my adult years, rests in the determination of the attitude I should assume towards Communism. For the past seven years, I am frank to say, my mind has been in virtual chaos on this important subject. Today my orientation is not complete.

I always have argued that sooner or later the poor white man here in America must come to the realization that his economic problems are wrapt up with the interests of the Negro; that the ruling class whites have subtly kept the masses of the two races apart. During the past twenty years, I have stood on many platforms and proclaimed this doctrine to mixed audiences. The mental picture I have carried of the day when the two races would sit down side by side on a basis of equality and brotherhood, has always been my rainbow.

My consternation today, however, developes out of the fact that I have at my door a poor white man who talks, acts and preaches the kind and sort of equality about which across the years I have given sanction. He wants to fight about it; he calls meetings and stages parades. Boldly he carries banners through the streets of Dixie, with inscriptions which fairly scream and say all my previous demoted citizenship must vanish. Jim Crow, segregation and anti-marriage laws, yes, everything which has hitherto separated the white and the black here in America, is denounced by this poor white, who brings along with him his woman, and she joins him in the demand for racial equality amidst the confusion which swirls about my head.

This same white man, who preaches brotherhood and equality, has, however, his faults as well as his virtues. With one mighty arm he draws me into his embrace, while with the other he casts bombs at our existing governmental system. His economic nostrums are anti-individualistic. Fear grips me and says: Alliance with him may cause the seldom used Negro labor unit to be boycotted; alliance with him may destroy the black man's traditional record of loyalty towards the Stars and Stripes.

What the black man's attitude should be towards this complex situation is the burning issue. Here, standing at our door is the poor white, who heretofore has constituted the major portion of the mob; who hitherto has joined with the ruling class in denying us equality and opportunity. Shall we turn our back upon the Communist entirely, because of his political notions and economic theories, or, shall we join with him in wrecking the vicious social barriers, which he voluntarily expresses a desire to destroy?

Communism, as a political and economic theory, does not meet and join fully with my ideal notion of government. The Indian in his tribal life represents Communism florescent. To my way of seeing things, individualism, with its street addresses and titles to property, is the proven pavement to all sound, economic progress.

Regardless of the foregoing viewpoint, I believe some definite course should be charted by Negro leadership with reference to Communism. I believe we are today standing on the brink of revolutionary changes in our social and racial attitudes. Perhaps the wrath of the Nordic, generated during the period of Reconstruction, has spent its force; perhaps we are now about to enter a new era, similar to the ideal approach of the Brazilians to the Negro problem. Whatever the trend, Negro leadership should not overlook the chance to make the most of this moment.

The radical of today is the conservative of tomorrow. Ten years ago the N. A. A. C. P. was classified by many as dangerous to American institutions; so also were the Abolitionists, prior to the Civil War. In those days, motives and objectives were imputed to these two liberty loving organizations which were far from just and fair. The world has long since learned to accept and respect the brotherhood and justice in these two militant organizations. It is entirely possible that history may repeat itself. The Negro who fears the radicalism of Communism today may be classified by black leadership of another and future generation as traitors to the cause of liberty.

The important question for the Negro to decide is the method by which he may cement into lasting bonds of friendship this new relationship between the whites and the blacks of America. We cannot afford to make a mistake.

Yonder stands the poor white with a bomb under his arm—yet love in his heart for me. What shall I do about it? Does that unsanitary looking human being hold within his grasp my rainbow of promise, and the power which I so sorely need? Is Communism the instrumentality through which I am to secure the racial opportunity which for years I have longed for and prayed?

I. WILLIS COLE, LOUISVILLE LEADER, KY.

IN seeking numerical strength the Communists could hardly overlook the Negro because Communistic seed finds fertile soil in distressing economic conditions.

Equal industrial opportunities and equality before the law naturally have a strong appeal for the Negro, and Communistic propaganda always emphasize these points. But the hatred of God and all forms of religion; abolition of representative or democratic government, freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of trial by jury; world revolution and dictatorship of the proletarist and ultimately a world-wide Communistic state with its capital at Moscow, are certain of their principles which the Communists keep in the back ground.

To be a real Communist one must subscribe to all of its principles and tenets, even those that are not generally known by the masses. Can the Negro, with his unchangeable religious nature, his predilection for democratic government, and his reputation for loyalty to constituted authority, subscribe to the whole category of Communistic teachings?

Certainly the Scottsboro case, the mixed parties in New Jersey and the rent-eviction disturbances would advertise Communism, recommend it highly, and make a strong appeal to a certain number of a much abused race. But in serious meditation upon Communism,

(*Will you please turn to page* 170)

White Shadows in a Black Land

By LANGSTON HUGHES

IMAGINE a country where the entire national population is colored, and you will have Haiti—the first of the black republics, and that much discussed little land to the South of us. To a Negro coming directly from New York by steamer and landing at Port au Prince, the capital, it is like stepping into a new world, a darker world, a world where the white shadows are apparently missing, a world of his own people. The custom officials who examine his baggage will be Negroes, the taxi drivers will be black or brown, his hotel keeper will probably be mulatto. In the shops, clerks of color will wait on him. At the banks, Negroes will cash his travellers' checks and explain the currency of the country to him. Should he visit the Chamber of Deputies, he will find the governing body filled with dark faces, and even the president of the Republic will have a touch of color in his blood. In the country districts, the peasants who make up the bulk of the population, will smile at him from kind black faces, and the dark visitor from America will feel at home and unafraid.

It is doubly disappointing then, to discover, if you have not already known, how the white shadows have fallen on this land of color. Before you can go ashore, a white American Marine has been on board ship to examine your passport, and maybe you will see a U. S. gunboat at anchor in the harbor. Ashore, you are likely to soon run into groups of Marines in the little cafes, talking in "Cracker" accents, and drinking in the usual boisterous American manner. You will discover that the Banque d'Haiti, with its Negro cashiers and tellers, is really under control of the National City Bank of New York. You will become informed that all the money collected by the Haitian customs passes through the hands of an American comptroller. And regretfully, you will gradually learn that most of the larger stores with their colored clerks are really owned by Frenchmen, Germans, or Assyrian Jews. And if you read the Haitian newspapers, you will soon realize from the heated complaints there, that even in the Chamber of Deputies the strings of government are pulled by white politicians in far-off Washington —and that the American Marines are kept in the country through an illegal treaty thrust upon Haiti by force and never yet ratified by the United States senate. The dark-skinned little Republic, then, has its hair caught in the white fingers of unsympathetic foreigners, and the Haitian people live today under a sort of military dictatorship backed by American guns. They are not free.

But Haiti glories in a splendid history studded with the names of heroes like Toussaint L'Ouverture, Dessalines, and Christophe—great black men who freed their land from slavery and began to work out their own national destinies a full half-century before American Negroes were freed by the Civil War. Under the powerful leadership mentioned above, the French slave-owners were driven from the island, and Haiti became a free country of dark-skinned peoples. Then Christophe built roads and schools, factories and mills. He established laws and constructed a great Citadel on top of a mountain to defend the land and to create a monument in stone that could be seen for many miles away, so that his subjects might look upon it and be proud. That Citadel today, standing in lonely majesty against the clouds twenty miles from the city of Cape Haitien, is still one of the wonders of the New World, and one of the most amazing structures ever built by man. The story of its building, of how thousands of blacks labored at the task of dragging material and heavy bronze cannons up the steep mountain slopes for years, and how the walls gradually began to tower against the sky, is most beautifully told in Vandercook's "Black Majesty," a record of Christophe's life.

But after Christophe's death in 1820, misfortune set in. Revolution after revolution kept the country in turmoil. Politicians and grafters gained control. The Citadel, the palaces, the schools, the roads were left to rack and ruin. The mulattoes and the few blacks with money set themselves apart as an aristocracy, exploited the peasantry, did little to improve the land, and held their heads high in a proud and snobbish manner, not unlike the French masters of old. They sent their children abroad to be educated in the futile upper-class patterns of European culture. Practical work became distasteful to them, physical labor undignified. If one wore shoes, one should not even be seen in the streets carrying a package. Business and commerce were left to foreign initiative. The white shadows began to fall across the land as the dark aristocracy became cultured, and careless, conceited, and quite "high hat." Today, the Marines are there.

The White Man's Burden

(*As the "backward nations" see it*)

By JOSEPH HAMBURGER

TAKE up the White Man's Burden—
With sword lay waste our lands,
With cannon, tanks, and poison gas
Strike down our naked hands!
Your vice lords buy protection,
Your poor men go to jail,
Your profiteers draw dividends,
Your Justice is for sale!

Take up the White Man's Burden—
The poor whom you have bled,
Your starving World War veterans,
And all your bloodstained dead.
Your children mourn for fathers,
Your mothers mourn for sons,
And now you send your young men forth
Against their comrades' guns.

Take up the White Man's Burden—
The crippled and the blind,
The fruits of all your righteous war—
They sour—turn to rind—
The thousands in your bread lines,
Your daughters born to shame,
Your tenements and city slums—
These are your claim to fame!

Take up the White Man's Burden—
Plunder the land you rule,
Break all the Ten Commandments,
Leave Justice for the fool.
Take up your White Man's Burden
And lynch both black and white.
Then call upon a White Man's god
To ease your souls at night!

Postscript
by W. E. B. Du Bois

LYNCH LAW

IN the fall of the year 1918, while in San Quentin Prison death cell, I read in THE CRISIS the story of the lynching of a pregnant woman in Georgia, which was so revolting that the United States President made a statement on the case. Would profoundly appreciate having entire article containing story copied from the files of THE CRISIS and forwarded immediately by air mail to Mooney Defense Committee, Post Office Box 1475, San Francisco.

TOM MOONEY.

THE REV. W. S. BLACKSHEAR

IN our enthusiasm for seeking funds, we unfortunately sent a letter to the Church of Saint Matthew, Brooklyn, N. Y., where some years since colored communicants were recommended to move on. We are interested to learn from the following communication that the rector of that church is alive and of the same opinion still:

"Enclosed you will find your begging letter. If you have neither silver nor gold, I must say you have a sufficient amount of brass to address such a letter to me. Kindly remove my name from your mailing list."

SENATOR TYDINGS

SENATOR MILLIARD E. TYDINGS, a Democratic member of the United States Senate, demurs from our recent statement that he voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker. We are delighted to make correction and to confirm the fact that he was arrayed with the N. A. A. C. P. in helping to defeat this unwise nomination to the Supreme Court.

POLITICAL ADVICE

NEITHER of the two national political parties will ever undertake the defense of the rights of the Negro nationally as the Democratic party of New York City and State has done locally. At national elections, therefore, colored voters should give their support to the party more favorable to them locally. In the event, however, either party should nominate for the Presidency a man of the type of Grover Cleveland or the late Theodore Roosevelt, then it would become the duty of colored voters throughout the nation without regard to party to do their utmost to insure the election of such a candidate.

A President with the courage and idealism of Senator Wagner could wellnigh single-handed obtain for the Negro his constitutional rights and privileges. The immense moral power of the Presidency courageously employed in defense of the rights of the Negro, instead of being used as President Hoover uses it, for the negation of those rights, is the only force in the nation which can give the colored American summary relief.

FERDINAND MORTON,
Civil Service Commissioner,
New York City.

P. S.—May we add for the sake of the South that Mr. Morton is colored and a member of Tammany Hall?

IN ATLANTA

THE true significance of the recent attempt to recall Mayor Key of Atlanta has not been brought out by the press dispatches. The prohibition controversy played a minor part. The chief dispute was the attempt of white union labor to forestall the employment of Negroes on a building in the municipal airport by having the City Council appropriate and pay to the contractor a sum of $4,300, equal to the difference in wage paid white and colored labor. This ordinance the mayor vetoed. Thereupon, the Atlanta Federation of Trades joined with the Drys to recall Mayor Key; but this being an election where the White Primary could not be used, the colored people registered, went to the polls in droves, and kept the mayor in office. Moreover, the Negroes were friendly to Mayor Key because through his initiative they received their first high school, after systematically defeating bond elections which ignored their claims. Thus, the new industry in the South and the new unionism, supported by the American Federation of Labor, are sedulously following the footsteps of the Gadarene swine.

BACK TO THE LAND

MR. W. P. EVANS of Laurinberg, North Carolina, writes enthusiastically to *The Charlotte Observer* and says:

"The plan to reduce unemployment in the North by returning thousands of Negroes to the farms in the South, as submitted through the columns of The *New York Herald-Tribune* as of date February 4th by Mr. Mark Sullivan, veteran Washington correspondent, would be hailed with delight and profit by thousands and thousands of self-respecting Negroes, provided Government and philanthropy would first prepare a place for them."

"Provided!" And among the provisions must be:

1. The abolition of lynch and mob law, particularly in the centers of their worse manifestation, the small towns which dominate the country districts.

2. The acknowledgment of the right of colored men to vote, not only in national but in county and town elections, and the right to hold office, without fraud and intimidation.

3. The provision of decent facilities for education in the country districts where now at least half of the colored children, if not three-fourths, have no chance for decent training.

4. Abolition of peonage in the back districts of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina and Texas.

5. The repeal of that vast body of legislation which deprives the Negro farmer of access to the market, of the power to handle and control his own crops, and his own labor.

6. The thorough overhauling of the crop-mortgage system, in law and custom, and the ousting of loan sharks and usurers, working hand in glove with public officials.

7. The reform of the system by which the lower courts and the fee-paid rural officials unite to use statutes against crime and misdemeanors, in order to force Negroes into illegal and unjust peonage.

These are a few of the things which must precede any disposition or consent on the part of such American Negroes

as have any vestiges of common sense to return to the country districts of the present South. Better fifty years of hard times in Harlem and Chicago than a cycle of slavery in the country districts of South Carolina and Mississippi.

WHAT THE NEGRO THINKS

WE are afraid that some earnest and honest people learn to write before they learn to read.

Here, for instance, is our good friend, E. L. Davis, of Chicago, who bursts forth like this:

"I note that THE CRISIS is now asking for contributions in order to continue publication, but I and many of my friends feel that neither THE CRISIS nor the N. A. A. C. P. deserve the support of the race any longer, since both have repudiated the basic policies upon which they were founded. We need organizations which never compromise in fundamentals.

"For several years both have been slipping, and the culmination of many evils was the voting of the Spingarn Medal to a man who has publicly, by tongue and pen, advocated segregation during all the years he has been in public life. Segregation is the most vital of the many problems which confront the race, because it strikes us at every point, everywhere, every moment of our lives. Jim-Crow Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, hospitals, schools, railroad accommodations, and all rights in public places, unemployment, disfranchisement, injustice in the courts, and every other kind of discrimination and degradation, follow segregation as night follows day.

"We are forced to accept many humiliating conditions, but we should not accept them willingly—there should be protests; but any man who not only willingly accepts segregation, but openly advocates it and says in his book that the Negro is willing to be segregated, certainly has no right to honor from the race. He is far more dangerous to the future of our children than the most bitter Caucasian enemy could possibly be."

Having digested this, we turn to a well-thumbed copy of Dr. Moton's "What the Negro Thinks," and read:

"No phase of discrimination against the Negro touches the race more widely or intimately than segregation. In its application no measure operates so effectively to retard the general progress of the race, not even disfranchisement. Its defenders urged it originally to reduce friction between the two races, which it probably has done on the face of it; but it acts daily and hourly to excite the resentment of all Negroes against the continuous injustices perpetrated under the cover and protection of segregation policies.

"The policy of segregation, wherever it is in force, touches all Negroes, irrespective of their means, education, character, or position, and in actual practice subjects them all to embarrassment, humiliation, and injustice." Page 69.

"The thinking Negro refuses to accept the idea that race prejudice is natural and inevitable, that it is inherent in the child, either white or black. He insists that it is acquired and cultivated, and that the greatest single aid to its cultivation is segregation. He therefore protests that where separate schools are maintained we have the case of using the public school system as a medium for cultivating a conception of society directly opposed to the democracy upon which our own national life is founded. Those who fight for the maintenance of the public school system without discrimination aver that the public schools are the great agency for the cultivation of a democratic outlook, and to exclude the Negro from the free and normal contacts of this system is virtually to drive him beyond the pale of democracy, is deliberately to declare against his participation in it at the very threshold of life." Page 114.

All of this leads us to repeat: Some folk write before they read.

THE N.A.A.C.P. IN WASHINGTON

ON Tuesday, May 17th, shortly before the two major party conventions preceding the presidential election, the Twenty-Third Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will open in Washington to extend through May 22nd. No conference in the Association's history has ever been more vitally important to the Negro and to the cause of race relations in America than this one.

Realizing to the full the grave responsibility placed upon the N.A.A.C.P. and those interested in race relations by the world crisis and the especially critical conditions in this country, the N.A.A.C.P. is assembling an unmatched group of national leaders to confer on the future of the Negro.

Foremost among those who will address the N.A.A.C.P. in Washington will be Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, famous American philosopher, internationally known as a leader in progressive education, and acting head of the Conference for Independent Political Action. Progressive forces in the national legislature will be represented by Senator Robert M. La-Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin, one of the ablest and most brilliant members of the United States Senate. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, a member of the National Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P., is another of the speakers who have accepted invitations to address the N.A.A.C.P. Voicing the viewpoint and the aspirations of young and insurgent Negroes will be Abram L. Harris, author of "The Black Worker" and now professor of economics at Howard University, and George Schuyler, editor of the newly launched "National News," whose trenchant comment and forceful style have made him known the country over as a hard-hitting and keenly intelligent journalist. Mr. Schuyler will speak on "Consumer's Cooperatives." Jane Addams, this year's Nobel Prize winner and probably the best known woman in America, will deliver the memorial address on the work of the late Mrs. Florence Kelley with whom she was long associated, both at Hull House in Chicago and on the N.A.A.C.P. Board of Directors.

Additional speakers of power and vision are to be announced. Their addresses, together with the round table discussions during the day, will lay the ground work for a program of mass action by Negroes of America in the field of economics, politics, and social reconstruction. The present crisis in America is generally held to be the gravest since the Civil War and on the action taken by organized Negroes will depend the future of the race in the changed society that is coming into being.

A number of demonstrations will be staged by the Washington Conference which will make this gathering a memorable one. As a protest against the new copperhead doctrines being spread throughout the country by such writers as Claude Bowers, tending to discredit the Negro and the part played by Negroes during Reconstruction in the South, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has arranged for a Conference pilgrimage to Harper's Ferry where a memorial tablet, commemorating the services of John Brown to the cause of human liberation, will be placed on John Brown's fort. Another pilgrimage of vital import to the historical record of colored people in America will be made to the home of one of their foremost champions, Frederick Douglass.

The N.A.A.C.P. is counting upon this Twenty-Third Annual Conference in Washington to be a great demonstration of the Negro's readiness and competence to face a difficult and even

(*Will you please turn to page* 171)

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

This month, we are beginning the transformation of "Along the Color Line" into a new review of pregnant happenings touching colored people and race relations all across the world. This department will be conducted by the Press Conference

POLITICS

¶ "If these professors and students (Chicago University) find the man they are supporting so much more intellectual than any other candidate for the office, I say he is wasting his time seeking the office of Alderman, which office pays only $10 for each council meeting. They should exert their influence toward placing him in the University faculty. Then there might be a different story to tell. So says Justice John P. Russ, white, and himself the losing candidate for office in opposition to Edwin P. Jourdain, Jr. Nevertheless, Alderman Edwin P. Jourdain, Jr., of Evanston, Ill., laughs loud and last. He hails from Harvard.

¶ Lily-white 6th District Republican Club (Macon, Ga.), barring Negroes, attended and endorsed by National Committeeman J. W. Arnold, convenes in Macon. It lays plans for taking charge of the 16 county conventions in the district, so as to exclude Negroes and clinch their own power.

¶ "Where are 11,332,070,385 dollars?" asks bushy-thatched, big Congressman Oscar De Priest (Republican, Illinois). Congressman De Priest introduced this month, in the House of Representatives, a bill carrying an annual appropriation of 3½ million dollars, to provide 30 dollars monthly pension for every ex-slave 75 or more years of age. Argument in favor: 697,624 slaves at 50 dollars a year equals 3,365,177,850 dollars; plus 3% annual interest for 67 years makes a very grand total of $11,-332,070,385 dollars. Explanation: Much of the basic wealth of this country was produced by these 697,624 who were forced to work without compensation.

¶ Professor Thomas Posey of West Virginia State College (Member Socialist Party) is now Socialist Chairman on Negro work in his state.

¶ Said "Alfalfa" Bill Murray (Oklahoma governor, 1932 presidential aspirant) at National Democratic Convention 1907:

"Roosevelt's dismissal of the regiment of Negro troops is an unanswerable argument of the failure of the Negro as a soldier. As a rule, they are failures as lawyers, doctors and in other professions. He must be taught in the line of his own sphere, as porters, bootblacks and barbers and lines of agriculture, horticulture and mechanics in which he is an adept, but it is an entirely false notion that the Negro can rise to the equal of a white man in the professions or grapple with public questions."

The *"Black Dispatch"* thus recalls the memorable governor's part in disfranchisement of Negroes.

¶ Backed by a Citizens Committee of A. A. Alexander, S. Joe Brown, James B. Morris, Harry Wilson, and J. G. Browne, before the committee on delegates at large at the Republican state (Iowa) Convention, barrister Charles P. Howard was selected alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, which meets in Chicago in June. Thus for the first time in 30 years, Negroes in Iowa have representation.

¶ Prominent Boston Republican Mrs. Edna S. Goodell is named as alternate, slated to attend Republican National Convention. She is the first colored woman so honored in Boston.

¶ Prominent Democrat Councilman Julian Rainey is named by Mayor James Curley (Boston) as alternate to attend the Democratic National Convention.

JIM CROW

¶ "I have taken the liberty of asking the legal department to prepare an amendment to our law specifically mentioning busses" states Mayor Monteith of Houston, Texas. Faced by a decision of the Criminal Court of Appeals to the effect that the Texas Jim Crow law does not apply to busses, mobs of wild-eyed Houston business men gather at the town hall, demand decisive action. Houston Mayor Monteith quickly acquiesces, and the amendment to the "Jim Crow" law passes midst deafening (white) applause.

¶ Penn. Greyhound Transit company (Greyhound busses), forcing Negro passengers to rear seats immediately above the bus wheels (cramped, uncomfortable), are confronted with charges of discrimination before the State Public Service Commission, by the N.A.A.C.P., claiming a violation of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Act.

¶ It is reported that the Hershey Chocolate Corporation, which makes

N. A. A. C. P. POPULARITY PRIZE WINNERS

Theresa Tucker	*J. A. Taylor*	*Alyce McClaine*	*Liyan O. Packer*	*M. L. Kinney*
1st Prize, 1931	*1st Prize*	*2nd Prize*	*1st Prize*	*3rd Prize*
Bryn Mawr	*Marion, Ind.*	*Bryn Mawr*	*Mobile, Ala.*	*Marion, Ind.*

various confections, gives its net proceeds to the Hershey Industrial School near Harrisburg, Pa. Here orphans and half-orphans are educated free of charge, but it is said that under no circumstances are Negroes admitted.

¶ The four white and two Negro laborers, arrested in Atlanta, Ga., two years ago, were tried for inciting to riot under an old slave statute. They have been released from that indictment but are now rearrested. Their real crime seems to be Communism and inter-racial cooperation.

¶ Charges of Jim-Crowism in New York's new $2,000,000 House of Detention for Women are, after protest by Walter White (N.A.A.C.P. Secretary), vigorously denied by Comm. of Correction Richard C. Patterson, Jr., who says

"There is not now, and will not be, in the future, any . . . segregation.

¶ Wet, vile-smelling, gut-cleaning, hog-casing work, practically restricted to Negro women, indicates discrimination on the part of large packers and slaughter houses, says U. S. Department of Labor report.

¶ Dr. Keene, Danville, Va., leading colored physician has completed a professional call at the home of a patient. His wife quietly awaits him in their car, parked in front of the house. Suddenly, up rush two white policemen, storm into the house, demand liquor. Refused, they approach Dr. Keene, search his medical case, his car, level volleys of abuse against his wife. The two arms of the law, thwarted, finally stumble down the street.

¶ Kentucky "Darby" fans, barred from grandstands, coffee, pie, thru alleged Jim Crowism, will stay away this year. Humiliated by the famous track's color policy, thousands of race pledge eternal absence.

¶ A. L. McKay, colored undertaker of Oklahoma City, is fighting to operate a funeral home. In 1926, he attempted to operate such a home on Fifth and Phillips Streets, where there were thirty-four white business establishments. Immediately, he was ousted by a zoning ordinance which said nothing of the white business men. The case went to the State Supreme Court and McKay lost. Some weeks ago, he attempted to open his establishment on East Eighth Street in a business zone, but the District Court of Oklahoma County has granted a temporary injunction against him.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, ASFAOU WOSAN

Crown Prince of Ethiopia

With his sister. Surrounding him are Ethiopian officials and Italian officers. The occasion is the recent visit of the Prince to Rome. *Page 168*

THE MARKET PLACE

Accra, Gold Coast, British West Africa. First Prize, Eastman Kodak Competition. Photographed by J. W. Tetteh.

¶ The Supreme Court of Alabama decides that the trial of the six colored youths, charged with raping white girls, was according to due process of law, and these boys will, therefore, be hanged unless the United States Supreme Court intervenes or the Governor pardons them. The basis of the appeal to the United States Court is the decision in the celebrated Arkansas case, where twelve Negroes were sentenced to death and forty-seven to the penitentiary on charges which accused them of inciting riots. The N.A.A.C.P. carried their cases to Washington and the Supreme Court decided that the so-called trials were not according to due process of law but dominated by mob influence. New trials were granted and defendants acquitted. What the attitude of the court will be in the Scottsboro cases, it is hard to say.

Prof. Albert (Relativity) Einstein and Thomas (Magic Mountain) Mann cable President Hoover representing a national German committee and say

"In the name of justice and humanity, pardon the eight colored boys, seven of whom are to die April 13, for the alleged assault on two white prostitutes."

¶ The brow of Christ crucified, bled anew on Monday of Holy Week, at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., where Mrs. Olivia W. Baker, colored, was ordered from her knees to a "Jim-Crow" section of the church. Said Rev. Father Francis J. Hurney, pastor,

"We are located in a colored section and I have to register a protest against their coming. If I didn't, they would flock in here and occupy all the seats."

Holy smoke!

¶ Time: Easter Sunday, 1932. Place: Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Washington, D. C. Dramatis Personnae: Mrs. Mayme G. Brooks (colored worshipper).

Church usher, white.
Wondering onlooker, Jesus of Nazareth.

Says usher, white, to worshipper, colored,

"You colored people can't sit here.
"You will have to go back over there on the other side. Those seats are for you folks."

Says worshipper, colored,

"Excuse me, please. I thought this was God's church.
"I trust God won't put us in the back part of heaven when we die just because we are colored."

Says Jesus of Nazareth:

"Thou hypocrite!"

WORK—WASTE—WEALTH

¶ Week beginning Sunday, April 3, marked an appeal and invitation to the Negro public for some definite activity to better their economic situation, commemorating the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, founder and first president of the National Negro Business League. Says the appeal,

"from present indications, the year 1932 will record the most substantial and impressive advancement of the Negro towards economic independence (C.M.A. stores, Young Co-operatives, Housewives' Leagues, etc.)."

¶ April 1st statement of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company felicitates its more than 1,500 employees, more than 250,000 policy holders, more than $350,000,000 assets, more than $14,000,000 business in force, more than $2,000,000 premium income for the past year, more than $11,000,000 in claims paid since its organization.

¶ The Four Horsemen galloped through Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, bringing death (350 dead, injured 1,000), desolation (homeless 10,000), destruction (lines of communication, factories, farms), disease and famine. Red Cross, American Legion, other color-conscious charitable organizations girded together for immediate aid.

¶ Ten doctors, 6 lawyers, 5 newspaper men, 1,775 other Harlem entities were served hot corn muffins, crisp bacon, scrambled eggs, waffles, sausages, mellow coffee (Mar. 29) in the modernistic "Sunset Marlbrooke," new eating showplace of New York. Eighteen beautiful show girls took orders efficiently, large tips gracefully, smiled winsomely.

¶ Control of the most prosperous Harlem industry (number racket) has passed from the hands of its original (Negro) progenitors into the pockets (white) of stronger racketeers.

¶ Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, recently stated over the radio that:

"The Negro market is, most emphatically, worth cultivating. Take three of the great broad groups of standard, essential commodities—groceries, first of all. It has been estimated that, every year, American Negroes spend for food the sum of $2,200,000,000. For clothing the figures seems to be about $1,400,000,000—while for shoes it is $550,000,000. Enormous sums, surely! Negroes conduct no less than 70,000 individual business enterprises in this country. We have 38 Negro banking institutions. There are more than 60 insurance companies officered by Negroes. Our Marketing Service Division at the Department of Commerce has gathered data indicating that Negroes are engaged in the manufacturing of more than 60 different commodities, and that Negro retail merchants number more than 30,000 in 197 different lines."

¶ The Victory Life Insurance Company, beset by internal dissention, has been stopped from writing new policies in New York State until the Illinois insurance adjusters complete their study of the tangled affairs of the company. Collection of premiums, however, in New York State, will go merrily onward.

FOLKS

¶ Record-breaking, record-making Duke Ellington and his musical cohorts are making a record transcontinental aeroplane jump from California back to the East to resume vaudeville and theatre engagements.

¶ Quiet Dr. H. M. Cooley, Educational Advisor to the Liberian Government, has been in the United States, Geneva and London for the last eight months,

although no one here knew it. Returned to Liberia, he reports steadily increasing interests in agriculture and trade teaching, regrets lack of funds.

¶ Composer Mark Radabe (South African native) is conducting research among the Zulus and in Basutoland to portray in opera the development of the Bantu (population, 4,697,813; products, gold, diamonds, platinum.

¶ William L. Hansberry, Howard University instructor, has received the degree of Bachelor of Science, magna cum laude, and also the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University at the mid-year award.

¶ Worm digging children of Mrs. Emma Turnipseed startled their mother with $2,500 worth of jewels unearthed in quest for worms. Mrs. Turnipseed, unaware of their value, sold them to a friend for several dollars. Further investigation effected their return to the original owner, Dr. W. R. Levy, of Jackson, Tenn., who split the $100 reward between the worm diggers and the police.

¶ "Toussaint L'Overture" announced as Haiti-hopping Sterns biplane, christened by Mrs. Sadie Warren Davis (owner *Amsterdam News*), at the New York airport, March 30th, will be flown from here to Haiti by Pilot Leon Paris, Haitian native. April 6, completed first lap to Washington, D. C.

¶ Regional Field Secretary, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin (Pittsburgh, Pa.) conducting the N.A.A.C.P. campaign for the 5,000 members for the District of Columbia branch says:

"I am very gratified with the progress of the campaign. Enthusiasm is high among the workers. We shall go gloriously over the top."

¶ Mrs. Emma Young, Gulfport, Mississippi matron, and "dead" from poison, alarmed the Justice of the Peace, the Sheriff of Hansboro community, relatives and friends when she sat right up during the inquest and emphatically declared,

"I am *not* dead!"

¶ Vernon Alexander Wilkerson, Kansas City, Mo., graduate of the University of Minnesota, was awared a doctor of philosophy degree in bio-chemistry. Said the dean,

"Mr. Wilkerson is one of the most brilliant students to ever attend the University and averaged one of the highest grades ever recorded in a Ph.D. examination."

Dr. Wilkerson is the first Negro to win his doctorate from the Minnesota school and joins the Medical School of Howard University as professor of physiological chemistry.

¶ Jerome Davis of Yale University is taking a company of leading economists and sociologists to Russia this summer. They will spend twenty-one days in Russia and the total cost will be $620. Mr. Davis will be glad to have an American Negro join the party. Those who are interested may write us.

THEATRE

¶ "Bloodstream"—brutality in the Flat Top Mine Prison, will cause you to hold your breath, sit on the tip end of your seat, watch unfold a tale of brutality received by convicts (Negroes 4, trusty 1, with club) from warden 1, bloodthirsty. High spot: prisoners passing along stick of dynamite expecting it to go off any moment. Good for thrills.

BLOODSTREAM

Sidney Harmon presents a drama in three acts by Frederick Schlick. Staged by Sidney Salkow. Settings designed by Joe Mielziner. At the Times Square Theatre.

Cast

Adonia Crusoe.....William Andrews
Juke Taylor.....Ernest R. Whitman
Moth Anderson.....Wayland Rudd
Gypsy Kale.....Frank Wilson
James Knox.....Cecil Holm
Warden Davis.....Clyde Franklin
Cecil Thurston.....Hale Norcross
Jim.....Andrew F. Hutchins
Dewey.....Hert Crane
Jack.....M. Coates Webster

¶ "Blackberries of 1932"—not the real berries . . . lengthy, undistinguished, unfinished. Twenty lively cuties help a little. Two good tunes: "Love Me More" and "Blackberries."

"BLACKBERRIES OF 1932"

A revue in two acts and twenty-six scenes by Eddie Green—with lyrics and music by Donald Heywood and Tom Pelusco—Dances arranged by Sidney Sprague and Lew Crawford—Staged by Ben Bernard—Produced by Max Rudnick at the Liberty Theatre.

Principals In Cast

Eddie Green, Tim Moore, Mantan Moreland, Gertrude Saunders, Dewey Markham, Johnny Lee Long, Jackie Mabley, Alice Harris, Susaye Brown, Baby Goins, Sammy Paige, Bon Bons, Monte Hawley, Billy Sheppard, Meeres and Norton.

¶ "Black Souls" — Rose McClendon strugg!es nobly but futilely with excellent intent. Overladen with racial propaganda, awkward, unimpressive. closed in 2 weeks.

"BLACK SOULS"

By Annie Nathan Meyer. Directed by James Light. Settings by Mogens Petri. At the Provincetown Theatre.

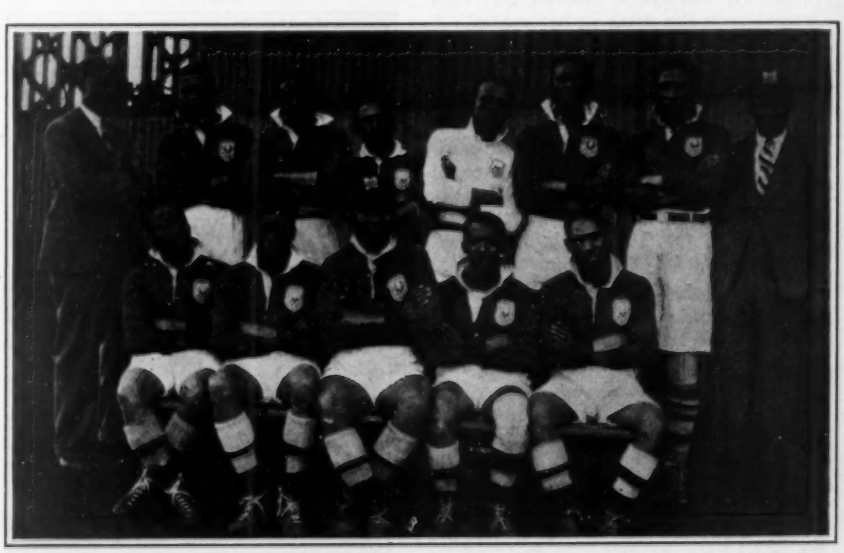
Cast (in order of appearance)

Andrew Morgan.....Morris McKenney
Phyllis.....Rose McClendon
Ettie and Jamie Boy.....{ Leonia Dawson, Carl Crawford
David Lewis.....Juano Hernandez
Corrinne Thompson.....Serena Mason
Ulysses Clark.....Hayes Pryor
Senator Verne.....Alven Dexter
Luella.....Guerita Donneley
Junius Augustus.....Sylvester Payne
The Governor of the State...Thos. C. Cooke
A Group of Colored Singers—James Oavis, William Winters, Van Jackson, Henry Davis.

¶ "Zombie"—thrilling stage play is enroute to Cinemaland for transference to screen. Of interest is the rise of Kansas City girl Etta Moten (last show, "Sugar Hill") from screen-test to screen-star.

¶ Character-actor Clarence (Rosebud) Muse is assigned to portray trainer for pugilistic James Cagney in "Winner Takes All" (M-G-M. production, directed by Roy Del Ruth). Other pictures: "Night Club," "The Wet Parade."

¶ Gilpin Players (Cleveland, O.), present "In Abraham's Bosom" by Paul Green. Five performances.



The Pure Vuur Football Club of Johannesburg, South Africa. Winners of the Saturday League Cup and joint holders of the city championship cup.

¶ Howard Players (Howard University), present "Daniel" by G. D. Lipscomb, at Douglass High School, Baltimore.

¶ Harlem Experimental Theatre (New York City), present "Underground" by Regina Andrews, at New York University. Also at St. Phillip's Parish House, together with "Waxen Lily" by Robert Dorsey and "Eviction" by Ted Martin.

¶ Second intercollegiate dramatic tournament held first week in April at Hampton Institute, Va. (Ogden Hall), with following entries: Howard University, Morgan College, Virginia Union University, Virginia State College. Hampton Players (host) do not compete. First tournament (1931): winner, Hampton Institute; runner-up, Virginia State College.

SCHOOLS

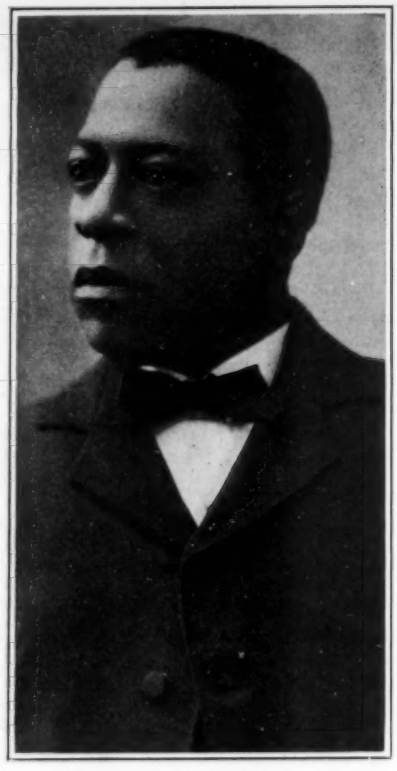
¶ Under the devoted direction of Miss Mabel Carney, Teachers College of Columbia University is again conducting this year the course of lectures on Negro education and race relations. Speakers who have already appeared are: Dr. Moton of Tuskegee, Ira De Reid, Forrester B. Washington, Mordecai W. Johnson, Ambrose Caliver, Walter White and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, all colored men. In addition, Leo L. Favrot of the General Education Board and Walter C. Jackson of the North Carolina College for Women are on the program.

¶ Roy J. Snell of Wheaton, Ill., has been giving literary talks in Detroit on his travels. School children were asked to write him concerning these lectures and in each school the best letter-writer received a prize. The Columbia School has 1,300 children, white and colored. Vivian A. Talbert, a colored girl (5A Grade) won the prize in her school.

¶ General Charles H. Sherbourne, white trustee of Howard University, has appointed to select and supervise the work of a disinterested agency, which will conduct a thorough investigation of the institution in advance of the Congressional probe, Dr. Abraham Flexner, George W. Crawford, Thomas Jesse Jones, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray and Sara W. Brown.

Speaker John Nance Garner (House of Representatives) on March 26 referred to the rules committee a resolution authorizing an investigation into the affairs of Howard University. Previous resolutions, indorsing investigation, are pending in the rules committee.

Debaters Samuel W. Tucker, Leonard E. Terrell, Monroe N. Plant and Fred Minnis—all of Howard, bandied words with the New York University debating team April 4, on the subject: "Resolved: That Socialism has more to offer the people than Capitalism." The contest ended in a draw, with the Howards supporting the affirmative.



Brown S. Smith, page 170

Through valiant work of N.A.A.C.P., Scripps-Howard newspapers, other political and educational leaders, the Senate instructed its Appropriations Committee to report Howard University budget as $1,610,000. Appropriations Committee ignored instructions, recommended cut to $675,000. Friendly senators (Edward P. Costigan of Colorado, leader) spurred by N.A.A.C.P., started fight on floor April 8 to restore first figure.

Dr. Frank R. Cook, page 170

¶ Rosenwald fellow, violinist, composer, Clarence Cameron White will begin his new duties as head of Hampton Institute School of Music on September 1st, according to the announcement made by President Arthur Howe.

¶ The students of Le Moyne College have tried to publish a little news sheet advocating consumers' co-operation and a better political situation among colored voters in the city. The journal has been pronounced by the President as "dangerous" and "dynamic," and he has appointed a white Russian émigré and a Roman Catholic stockholder (Memphis Power and Light Company) to censor its further issues. The news sheet was the organ of the Du Bois Social Science Club. (Note Columbia University expulsion of Editor Harris.)

¶ Atlanta University, in conjunction with Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, is conducting a summer school, beginning June 11, 1932. The Atlanta School of Social Work will be affiliated. Only work of college and graduate grade will be given. Last year, the Morehouse and Spelman Summer School had highest percentage of college students enrolled throughout the South.

¶ Ranking minority-group student, Ida Louise Miller, formerly of Spelman, has been awarded for the second time a year's scholarship ($1,000 for board and tuition) in Mt. Holyoke College.

¶ An international group has been formed in Nashville, Tenn., consisting of representatives from the faculties of Peabody College, Fisk University, Vanderbilt University, Ward-Belmont College, Y.W.C.A. Graduate School, Scarritt College and other groups. All of these institutions are white, except Fisk. Miss Mabel K. Howell of Scarritt College was elected president, and one of the vice presidents is Dr. James Weldon Johnson. (Among first reactions was a scurrilous article in a Chattanooga paper which accused Mr. Johnson of all kinds of radicalism. It made apparently little impression.)

¶ Last year not one Negro rural teacher in ten in Virginia received as much as $500 a year. Many urban teachers got only $700 a year. Nevertheless, in planning retrenchment, Governor Pollard would reduce all teachers' salaries by percentage with no minimum salary exception. (Homestead—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, other founders of democracy.)

ART — MUSIC

¶ Exhibition by sculptor Alexander Portnoff at Columbia University, New

York, includes a bust of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, *Crisis* editor.

Richard B. (de Lawd) Harrison of "Green Pastures" has been done in charcoal by Mrs. Amy E. Spingarn and exhibited at Society of Independent Artists, New York City.

¶ Annual Wanamaker Music Contest (first contest, 1926) is announced in Philadelphia under the auspices of the Robert Curtis Ogden Association and the National Association of Negro Musicians. Prizes for: a, songs with words; b, piano compositions; c, symphonies, total $1,000. Prize-giver, Captain John Wanamaker, Jr., closes contest July 15, 1932.

¶ In Baltimore, the city-financed colored orchestra (85 musicians, 300 vocalists) gave a concert before 2,500 music lovers. Charles L. Morris, conducting. Program: An orchestral work by a Baltimore Negro, James O. Jones, Haydn Symphony, Opus 26; selections from Wagner and Will Marion Cook. Says the *Baltimore Sun* editorially:

"Among several comments which might be evoked by tonight's performance are two that the colored citizens of this once highly musical community now seem to have Baltimore's only great organized chorus; and that at a time when the nation's de luxe musical organizations are groaning over record deficits . . . Baltimore's more modest musical adventures are bringing lively pleasure to the community and at the same time keeping within their tiny budgets."

¶ Madame (Lillian Evans Tibbs) Evanti's physical perfection gives much pleasure to the eye; her vocal powers charm the ear. (Town Hall, New York, April 3.) High Spot, "Vocalise" by Rachmaninoff, also "Hymn to the Sun," by Rimsky-Korsakov.

¶ Colored tenor George Garner, first Negro artist to appear in the Civic Opera House, Chicago, Ill., sang there on February 14, softly accompanied by his wife. Evoked following from *Chicago Herald and Examiner:*

"The season has offered no more perfect song than that developed by Garner in the group of ancient Italian songs that opened his program. The ease, suavity and facility of tone, the warm soft luster of its timbre, the restrained and contemplative delivery brought to these old classics exactly those vocal and musical attributes that best defined their beauties.

"Later there were Shubert songs, a group of moderns from England, France and Italy and a set of spirituals which I should much have liked to hear, having been delighted with the singer's account of that Georgia convict song, 'Water Boy.' This unforced, mellow resonance of tone suggests power without effort which seems to be the prerogative of all great Negro voices. Garner has it, as he has the musicianship to comprehend fine music and the sympathy and personal force to project it convincingly."

¶ Lanky, grinning, piano-playing bandmaster Claude Hopkins (Roseland, New York) is vindicated by jazz-loving Magistrate Ford who says, "It is not a crime to play jazz, and there is no law against it." Suit to prevent Claude and his hot band from playing (plaintiff, Arthur Cremin, music-teacher, white) therefore thrown out on ear.

¶ First of a series of concerts sponsored by Harriet Gibbs Marshall in the

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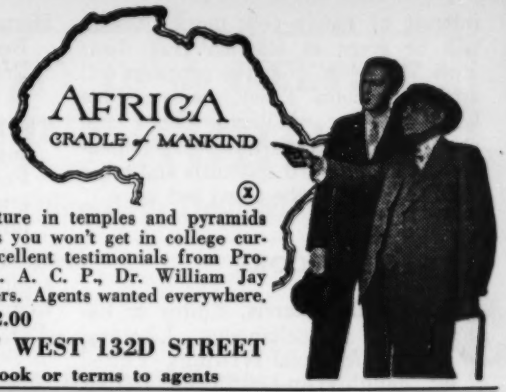

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interest of native folk music, dances, will be given at Roerich Hall, New York, May 7th. On the program will appear: Sonoma Talley, pianist; Edna Guy, danseuse; William Elkins and chorus. Of note are several unpublished, rarely heard spirituals and other compositions for the piano and voice.

BOOKS

Joel Chandler Harris, Editor & Essayist: Miscellaneous Literary, Political & Social Writings. Edited by daughter-in-law Julia Collier Harris. U. of N. Carolina Press. Kindly, religiously orthodox, whimsical Joel Harris spent 25 years (1875-1900) on the Atlanta "Constitution," wrote articles, editorials on nature, history, philosophy. Known best for "Uncle Remus," "B'rer Rabbit" stories.

Southern Road, by Sterling A. Brown; Harcourt-Brace $2. Poems in dialect, intellectualized, propagandic. Recommended.

The Story of My Life, by Clarence Darrow; Scribner $3.50. Defender Darrow considers crime a disease, finds no cure in our complex law system, devoted life to humanizing the law's conception of justice. Recommended.

Ol' King David and the Philistine Boys, by Roark Bradford; Grosset $1.75. Bible stories in black-face dialect, by the author of "Ol' Man Adam & His Chillun" which Marc Connolly adapted into "Green Pastures."

Infants of the Spring, by Wallace Thurman; Macauly $2. Fantastic tale of love, liquor, literotics in Hot Harlem.

Bright Skins, by Julia (Scarlet Sister Pulitzer Prize) Peterkin; Bobbs-Merrill $2.50. Another tragedy of miscegenation.

Set My People Free, by William E. Lilly. Farrar & Rinehart $2.50. A Negro looks at Abraham Lincoln.

One Way to Heaven, by Countee Cullen; Harper $2. High spots, high life in Harlem, illustrated by Charles (spinkey) Austin.

Portrait of an Independent: Life and Letters, by Mark deWolfe Howe; Houghton-Mifflin $3.50. The life and works of the first president of the N. A. A. C. P. Illus. Recommended.

Verse by Catholic Sisters—Anthology, by William Stanley Braithwaite; $2.50. Former publisher of yearly Negro verse sponsors religion.

History of the English Hymn, by Benjamin Brawley; Abingdon Press $2. Delicate, concise tracing of the music of religion. Illus.

The Southern Urban Negro as a Consumer, by Paul K. Edwards; Prentiss-Hall $5. Colored, southern-market, advertisers' compendium Recommended.

¶ OTHER TITLES: Welhelm Mensching, Fabrig und Weiss; F. W. Allsopp, Folklore of Romantic Arkansas; A. H. Gordon, Negro Life and History in South Carolina; J. F. Moore, Will America Become Catholic; Norman Leys, A Last Chance in Kenya; C. L. Blakely, The Ethiopian; H. L. Herskovits, Anthropometry of the American Negro; H. H. Laidler, The Road Ahead. We shall mention these books later and there will be longer reviews of many of them when we get a chance to read them.

FOREIGN NEWS

¶ At a King's Hall, London, discussion of color prejudice, Lord Olivier presiding, spoke Dr. Harold Moody, Prof. Geyl of Holland, big game hunter Siggins, Sir Evelyn Wrench. In a striking speech by Mr. Thomas, native of Africa, said he:

". . . in my country, official snobbery fosters color prejudice. I find it strong in England where life for the colored man is a negation of all the Christian and noble principles which are supposed to be Britain's traditions. Religion is made a farce. England is 100 years behind the times in its views on this question. I myself am a student of law and economics, but what chance have I of rising to a judgeship? Color regulations bar me. All avenues are closed. English ignorance of Africa is appalling. People here think West African natives live in trees and want to know how they like the taste of human flesh."

¶ Narrow-minded London hotel proprietors, discriminating against the colored man, have been haled into court and fined. Oluwole A. Alakija, African of royal descent, nephew of his highness the Alake of Abeokuta, Oxford graduate, law student at the Middle Temple (father: barrister of the Middle Temple, practices law in Lagoas) during the summer of 1931, made arrangements by letter to stay at the New Mansion hotel for ten months. Upon appearance, was refused accommodations. Appealed to the courts, won. (Fine: damages and costs—highest scale.)

¶ Nawson Blay, wealthy coffee drinking, cocoa planter, exhibits his cocoa plantations at Kaikan, Gold Coast, British West Africa; proceeds from 6,000 bearing trees and modern dryer for copra (dried cocoa nut) help buy "Blay's coffee." Native chieftains and the English Superintendent of Agriculture have made addresses in connection with the exhibit.

¶ At the Cathedral Church of Christ (Lagos, Gold Coast) a stained glass, $4,000 window has been unveiled to the

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memory of the first native African bishop Crowder. Bishop Crowder died thirty-nine years ago.

¶ Nineteen thirty-one report from Governor General J. Brèvie of French West Africa (population 35,380,840) states one serious September uprising (36 killed, 24 disabled). Advocates greater care in the selection of chiefs and headmen, careful preparation for their work, periodic reunions with the white administrators. The sons of chiefs (says Governor General) should have a liberal education, be placed as secretaries in administrative positions, before they take up their duties.

¶ The law (Assessor's Ordinance) in Sierra Leone, British West Africa (population 2,000,000; 250,000 slaves declared free, December, 1927; products, palm kernels, palm oil, kola nuts, ginger) allocates to white Governor, Sir J. A. Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., power of abolishing jury trial, convicting natives. Lengthy protests by Negroes declare present system vindictive, tyrannical, usurpatory. Nigerian Governor Sir Donald Cameron defends trial by native juries, declares happy association with them for more than 10 years.

¶ The Liberian Committee, League of Nations Council, considered conditions at its meeting January 26. The United States Consul at Geneva, Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, was present. The difficult financial and social conditions were considered, and the relations between citizens and subjects. Experts reported that a solution of the difficulties could only be found if certain foreign white advisers were given effective powers by Liberia. It was recognized that there was going to be difficulty in harmonizing the interests of the small native cultivators with the labor demands of the Firestone Rubber enterprise. Liberia wished to study the proposed reconstruction plans further, and asked until May to make counter-proposals. The grey-haired Negro Secretary of the Treasury Grimes presented this request and it was granted.

¶ *Ons Vaderland*, Dutch South African weekly, says: (hoping that their Springbok Cricket team will not be asked to play against the Australian team on which plays Gilbert, a dark aborigine)

"The English papers and their sporting editors do not understand (but there are so many other things which they cannot understand), that if the Springbok team does not protest against the inclusion of Gilbert, we in South Africa can no longer refuse to play against a team of natives.

"We do not maintain this color bar in sport for our own pleasure, but simply as a matter of principle. We expect respect for this principle, also from Australia."

¶ Eleven and one-half per cent of the British Gold Coast total revenue, or about $14,000,000, was spent for education, 1930-31. This will be cut down next year. An English paper regarding it as "a luxury."

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15	1,908.00	1,272.00	636.00
16	1,875.00	1,250.00	625.00
17	1,839.00	1,225.00	613.00
18	1,803.00	1,202.00	601.00
19	1,767.00	1,178.00	589.00
20	1,731.00	1,154.00	577.00
21	1,698.00	1,132.00	566.00
22	1,659.00	1,106.00	553.00
23	1,623.00	1,082.00	541.00
24	1,587.00	1,058.00	529.00
25	1,548.00	1,032.00	516.00
26	1,515.00	1,010.00	505.00
27	1,479.00	986.00	493.00
28	1,443.00	962.00	481.00
29	1,407.00	938.00	469.00
30	1,368.00	912.00	456.00
31	1,332.00	888.00	444.00
32	1,299.00	866.00	433.00
33	1,263.00	842.00	421.00
34	1,227.00	818.00	409.00
35	1,191.00	794.00	397.00
36	1,155.00	770.00	385.00
37	1,122.00	748.00	374.00
38	1,086.00	724.00	362.00
39	1,053.00	702.00	351.00
40	1,017.00	678.00	339.00
41	984.00	656.00	328.00
42	951.00	634.00	317.00
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¶ Crown Prince of Ethiopia Asfaou Wosan (population 10,000,000; principle products: sugar cane, cotton, coffee, rubber) returns to the capital, Addis Abbeba, in February from his European trip; announces his marriage in May to the daughter of Ras Seyoum, Ethiopian prince. Coincidentally, sister, Princess Yeshin Mandat, will wed Hahannis, son of Ras Hailon.

¶ Harvard Egyptian expedition reaches its research climax into the royal tombs of Ethiopia in winter 1918-19; found pyramids of four kings who formed the twenty-fifth Ethiopian dynasty of Egypt (capital city, Napata). They were the ancestors of the kings of Ethiopia buried at Nuri. Same expedition now recovers tombs of all Ethiopian kings from founding of the monarchy (first king, Piankhy) in 750 B.C., until its power passed to the kingdom of Meroe, 250 B.C. H. E. E. color-conscious Reisner is, as usual, over-anxious to minimize the Negro blood in these kings; nevertheless, a glance shows overwhelming Negroid characteristics.

WEST INDIES

¶ Says a West Indian correspondent to the National African Congress:

"It cannot be denied that the reason we have made such slow progress, nationally, is because of our divided position. The West Indies, divided as it is between the English, French, Dutch and American fosters unconsciously national loyalty to the detriment of Race loyalty. Therefore, every French Negro views the American Negro with suspicion; every British Negro regards the Dutch Negro with disfavor; and the same applies to the relations of the British and French, the Dutch and American Negro. This is a sorry state of affairs, it is extremely unfortunate, and unless something is done to foster an intercontinental racial spirit, it will not be long before the white man will have the Negro engaged in self-extermination."

¶ Latest political advance in Jamaica: appointment of Eric C. Aitken (Principal Clerk, Colonial Secretariat) as Auditor-General of the Colony.

"God save the people!" cries slogan-shouting Albert Marryshow, stormy petrel of Granada, launching a determined fight for a new Constitution. A deputation in England is placing matters before British Parliament. Marryshow, four other members of Legislature, resigned as protest against government's "wanton extravagance." Returned to Legislature unopposed in recent election. Jamaica, Antigua, Dominica are all agitating for more government representation.

¶ The Institute of Jamaica's annual silver medal for the most outstanding literary or artistic achievement, is awarded to Lena King ("Lena Kent") Jamaican poet.

¶ For better or worse! No divorce laws in Trinidad. Marriage is for keeps. Efforts aimed at divorce provision meet bitter opposition, based on contention that divorce permit will affect social life of people and destroy prevailing harmony. Island advocates therefore sail to England.

SPORTS

¶ Track-beating Eddie Tolan (University of Michigan) loses twice to Ralph Metcalf (Marquette University) in 60-yard and 40-yard dashes, Canadian indoor track and field championships, March 31, Toronto, Canada.

¶ Middleweight mitt-slinger Mark Hough, Harlem knockerout, and victor in Golden Gloves tourney (*Daily News*, N. Y.), is conceded by A.A.U. officials to be America's best bet for the Olympic boxing contests, next July.

¶ Jess (lugubrious visaged) Willard, former holder of world's heavyweight boxing championship, this month, challenges Jack Johnson to a fight.

¶ Eleventh Annual Track and Field Meet at Hampton Institute starts May 14. Events: 16 collegiate, 11 scholastic. Trophies: Intercollegiate and scholastic point, national high school mile relay, collegiate mile relay. Open to all leading high schools and colleges.

OPINION

Chicago Whip:

"Nothing has served more effectively in the matter of leveling and equalizing the opinion of the colored people of America than the present business and economic oppression. . . . There seems to be an element of providence in this rebirth and renaissance . . . it has smashed our foolish pretensions, and bound us closer together . . . Our professional classes have learned that they have positive and affirmative duties to perform for the people in behalf of their own communities if they would prosper and succeed."

Savannah Tribune:

"Dotted in many sections of the city and on the outskirts are many of our men conducting stores, even though some of them may be modest. If the owners of these stores would get together, organize and centralize their buying, they will be able to secure as reasonable prices as the other fellow, thus being better able to cope in selling prices."

San Francisco Spokesman:

"How often must Negroes realize that registration for the primaries is more important than registration for the general elections? In the primaries they have the chance to choose their men; in the general elections they must vote for men who have already been chosen by somebody else. Choice of men is the solution of the Negro's problem."

Oklahoma Black Dispatch:

"The decision of the Alabama supreme court was not unexpected. It shows that the same savage spirit which dominated in the little village of Scottsboro, during the former trial of the eight helpless youths, reaches on up to the highest strata of Alabama's social structure."

Baltimore Afro-American:

We black folk in the United States have been publishing and reading our own publications for one hundred years. We were doing it before *Time* (just three years old) and many other weekly publications like it were thought of. We'll probably be doing it a hundred years hence, without asking the aid or sympathy of any outsiders.

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ORRIN C. SUTHERN (Concert organist). St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Cleveland. Colleague of the American Guild of Organists. Address: 10214 Adams Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. (Telephone Henderson 8302.)

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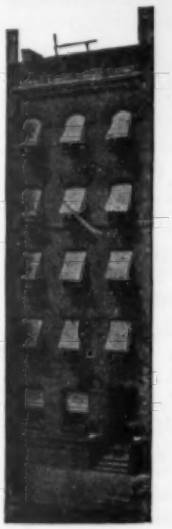

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Boston Guardian:

"A supreme court of a Southern state has shown in Alabama on the Scottsboro case that it will rule against the colored American even to bring about a wholesale legal slaughter of seven mere boys.

"Surely we must lay aside all slavish conservatism and awe for courts and denounce this decision absurd."

LIFE AND DEATH

Married. Princess Adifegebe Adetorera, second daughter of His Highness, the Alake of Abeokuta of Nigeria, British West Africa, to A. B. Solanke.

Married. Jean Toomer, author of "Cane," Suiji disciple, research student in experimental psychology, to white novelistic Margaret Lattimer, at Portage, Wisc., November, 1931; announced four months later. Couple now in residence at Carmel, Calif.

Died. Brown Sylvester Smith, one of the organizers of the Niagara Movement (later the N.A.A.C.P.). Born in Arkansas 1861; educated in the public schools of Springfield, Mo.; worked for a year on a stock farm; entered law school of Michigan University, graduated in 1886. Practiced law in Kansas City, Kans., where for four years he was a member of the city council and deputy county attorney for six years. Moved to Minnesota in 1907 because of his disgust at Kansas "Jim Crow" legislation that resulted in the establishment of Quindaro College.

Said the *Hennepin and Ramsey* bar:

"Brown S. Smith was first of all a man. Though identified with an unprivileged race, he broke through the barriers of class and color and climbed to the top of his profession. We can truthfully say that he had no superior at the Bar. His wit was keen, his perception was always alert, his bearing always manly, his manner courteous. He was known as a hard fighter but he never lost his respect of the opposing attorney or the court. We shall miss his contagious smile, kindly humor, his great wisdom and the benefit of his advice."

Died. Young Dr. Frank R. Cook (age 39), teacher, lecturer, physician specialist in the care of children, at Washington, D. C. Received degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine at Howard. Married nurse Elizabeth Kinney. They both specialized in Pediatrics, practiced at home. Dr. Cook became an instructor and, eventually, head of his department in the Howard School of Medicine. Hobby: Child Welfare Center at Freedman's Hospital.

Died. Thomas L. Taylor (Putnam, Conn.) Negro veteran of the United States Civil War Navy. At 15 he was powder boy on "The Monitor" during its historic fight with the confederate ram "Merrimac" at Hampton Roads, Va. Wounded, Taylor enlisted as regular seaman after his discharge from the hospital. Did picket duty at Fortress Monroe, later assigned to service on other monitors, being honorably mustered out of service July, 1865.

Died. Lord Dalamare (born Hugh Cholmondeley, 1807); spent his life in determined efforts to have the political power of Kenya, British West Africa, fixed in the handful of white men who have stolen and monopolized the resources of that country. Was most persistent advocate of disregarding the rights of natives. Succeeded his father as Baron Delamare at the age of 17, and first went to Kenya as a big game hunter in 1897.

Died. Margaret Thrower, 10, cherub (Green Pastures) after short illness (pneumonia). Marks third death in cast. Other two: J. Wesley Hill, Sam Davis.

EDITORS ON COMMUNISM

(*Continued from page* 156)

the Negro will be disposed to ask himself whether the Communists can go through with their program; whether Communism is really a cure for the ills of the race, whether it points the way out of our social, economic and political forest; whether in working out their scheme and enjoying its benefits the Communist will be absolutely fair with the Negro. The Negro will also keep in mind that Communism is now simply an experiment on a larger scale than heretofore; but that previous trials on a much smaller scale and under favorable conditions were failures.

The Negro will not forget that among those who must make up the back bone of Communism in America are those who have contributed most to his economic ills, those who gave life to the Ku Klux Klan and give strength to the mob whose victim is usually a fellow Negro laborer. And the Negro will be careful not to line himself up with a project that bucks capitalism, which has helped him to the strength he has, and given him what protection and pursuit of happiness he enjoys.

In the last September CRISIS, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois well said: "American courts from the Supreme Court down are dominated by wealth and Big Business, yet they are today the Negroes' only protection against complete disfranchisement, segregation and the abolition of his schools. Higher education for Negroes is the gift of the Standard Oil, the Power Trust, the Steel Trust together with the aristocratic Christian Church; but these have given Negroes 40,000 black leaders to fight white folks on their own level and in their own language. Big industry in the last ten years has opened occupation for a million Negro workmen, without which we would have starved in jails and gutters."

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POSTSCRIPT

(*Continued from page* 159)

dangerous future, working shoulder to shoulder with the ablest intellects and the strongest leaders of the white race. Branches throughout the country are urged to make every possible effort to be well-represented at what should be an epochal gathering and all friends of the cause of Negro emancipation and of Negro progress, white and colored, will be welcomed as guests at both the daytime conferences and discussions and at the night mass meetings of the Conference. The Washington Branch is making all preparations for the comfortable housing and entertainment of visitors to the Conference and is arranging to provide inspiring musical programs at all the night mass meetings. Members and friends of the N.A.A.C.P. are urged to signify as early as possible their intention of attending the Conference and inquiries addressed to the National Office at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or to the Washington Branch, 1913 Ninth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., will be promptly and gladly replied to.

The Unemployed Hear the Sunday Prayer

By EARL LAWSON SYDNOR

O BEAUTIFUL and benevolent God. . . ."
And with these words
I strive to drag my mind
From petty things like rags and hunger,
And think of brightly colored birds
And scented flowers that glorify
Eternal loveliness. I fail—
Outside the wind blows fangs
That snarl like maddened beast
Robbed of their kill.

". . . Creator of heaven and earth."
And now, with closed eyes and bowed head,
I breathe ethereal fantasy
Where stars spin silver music
And planets hum.
But my stomach, earthbound,
Throbs and growls to have its say.
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State of New York, } ss.:
County of New York, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Irene C. Malvan, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of THE CRISIS and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Editor—W. E. B. DuBois, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor—W. E. B. DuBois, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Business Manager—Irene C. Malvan, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; J. E. Spingarn, Chairman, Board of Directors, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Walter White, Secretary, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

IRENE C. MALVAN,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of March, 1932.

Frank M. Turner, Notary Public, Queens Co.

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